

XVI. — *Descriptions of some new Species of Lepidoptera from Tropical South America and one from North Australia.*
By HERBERT DRUCE, F.L.S. &c.

Fam. Nymphalidæ.

Subfam. *ACRÆINÆ*.

Actinote sarsanda, sp. n.

Male.—Head, antennæ, collar, tegulæ, thorax, and abdomen black, the sides of the abdomen slightly yellowish. Primaries and secondaries brownish black, the veins all black, the basal third of the primaries greyish. The underside very similar to the upperside, but considerably paler in colour and the veins more distinct.

Expanse 2 inches.

Hab. Ecuador, Chimbo (*Rosenberg, Mus. Druce*).

This species is very distinct from any other known to me.

Actinote elatus, sp. n.

Male.—Head, antennæ, collar, tegulæ, and thorax black; abdomen reddish yellow, each segment edged with black. Primaries and secondaries deep black; primaries with a large oval-shaped band, partly in the cell and extending nearly to the anal angle; the fringe of both wings black. Underside of the primaries brownish black, the basal half of the wing dull yellow; two yellowish lines near the apex of the wing: secondaries brownish black, yellowish close to the base, the veins black.

Expanse 2 inches.

Hab. Ecuador, Paramba (*Rosenberg, Mus. Druce*).

Actinote chea, sp. n.

Male.—Head, antennæ, collar, thorax, and abdomen black. Primaries black, the basal half red, crossed by the black veins: secondaries black, with a rather wide reddish band from the middle of the cell almost to the outer margin. Underside of the primaries very similar to the upperside, but paler and browner in colour at the apex and along the outer margin: secondaries reddish brown, the veins black; an indistinct submarginal greyish band extends from the apex almost to the anal angle; the interior of the cell pinkish.

Expanse 2 inches.

Hab. Interior of Colombia (*Mus. Druce*).

Subfam. NYMPHALINÆ.

Callithea lugens, sp. n.

Male.—Head, antennæ, collar, tegulæ, thorax, and abdomen black. Primaries very similar to those of *C. optima*, but much brighter blue, the apical black border much wider: secondaries much brighter blue than in *C. optima*, the blue colour extending right up to the base, as in *C. Whitelyi*; the greenish outer margin is also rather wider. The underside is similar to *C. optima*, but without the black lines and with very much less red at the base of the secondaries, but with much more red than in *C. Leprieurii*; a large round red spot at the end of the cell; the primaries have a submarginal row of five rather large black spots.

Expanse $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches.

Hab. Peru, Cuzco (*Mus. Druce*).

A very distinct species between *C. optima* and *C. Leprieurii*.

Fam. Papilionidæ.

Subfam. PAPILIONINÆ.

Papilio Rosenbergi, sp. n.

Male.—Head, thorax, upper and under sides of the abdomen black, the sides yellow; tegulæ black, with a white spot at the base; antennæ yellow for two thirds from the tip, the remaining part black; legs black. Primaries black, with a streak and a large roundish spot at the end of the cell pale yellow; beyond and below the cell are four elongated yellow spots; three yellow spots near the apex, the first and third elongated, the second oval; a marginal row of small round dots extends from near the apex to the anal angle; the fringe black: secondaries pale yellow, shaded with orange-red in the cell and near the anal angle; the costal and outer margin broadly black; the veins black; a marginal row of small oval yellow spots extends from the apex to the anal angle; the fringe white. Underside of the primaries very similar to the upperside, but much paler; secondaries with the marginal row of yellow spots considerably larger and much paler in colour, and above the row of yellow spots a row of small white dots extending from the apex to the anal angle.

Expanse $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

Hab. Ecuador, Paramba, 3500 feet, dry season (*Rosenberg*); eight specimens (*Mus. Druce*).

This species is closely allied to *Papilio ascolias*, Felder, from which it constantly differs in the band of spots being much more elongated and not extending beyond the cell; it is also a smaller insect. I have no doubt it is a distinct southern form or so-called subspecies, the same as *Papilio zalates* is the northern form of *P. ascolias*, both being easily distinguished from the Colombian *P. ascolias*.

Fam. Arctiidae.

Phragmantobia viridis, sp. n.

Male.—Head, collar, tegulae, and thorax bright pale green; antennae yellowish; palpi bright red; abdomen pale brown. Primaries pea-green, crossed from the costal to the inner margin by two black lines—the first near the base, >-shaped, the second very much curved in the middle; a short black line extends from the costal margin to the end of the cell; the fringe green. Underside pale green, the costal margin edged with red from the base nearly to the anal angle; the black line from the costal margin to the end of the cell the same as above, beyond which is a small black dot; secondaries paler than the primaries, with a faint black spot at the end of the cell and a faint dusky submarginal line; the fringe yellowish green on the underside; close to the costal margin are four black spots.

Expanse $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch.

Hab. S.E. Peru, Santo Domingo (*Mus. Druce*).

This species is allied to *Phragmantobia rubricosta*, Dogn.

Fam. Liparidae.

Euproctis Meeki, sp. n.

Male.—Head, antennae, thorax, and abdomen chrome-yellow; legs chrome-yellow; anal tuft white. Primaries chrome-yellow, somewhat brownish near the base, the veins yellowish white, in some specimens quite white; the fringe yellow: secondaries paler chrome-yellow, without any markings. The underside of both wings pale yellow.

Expanse $1\frac{3}{4}$ inch.

Hab. N. Australia, Cooktown (*Meek, Mus. Druce*).

This species is also in Mr. Bethune-Baker's collection from British New Guinea.